GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3456
ANSWERED ON:17.08.2005
STRUCTURAL/FUNCTIONAL HEALTH REFORMS IN 10TH PLAN
Adsul Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major focus of the 10th Five Year Plan is to fully operationalise the structural health sector reforms initiated in the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of the structural and functional health reforms initiated in the 9th Five Year Plan;

(d) the steps taken and the extent to which these reforms have been effectively implemented in the 10th Five Year Plan; and

(e) the extent to which these reforms are helpful to improve coverage and utilisation of national disease control programmes?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a) to (e): The major new initiatives contained in the 9th Five Year Plan document relate to horizontal integration of vertical programmes, developing a disease surveillance and response mechanism, developing and implementing an integrated non-communicable disease control programme, health impact assessment, implementation of appropriate management systems for emergency, disaster, accidents and trauma care and improving HMIS and Logistics of Supply, Involvement of PRIs in planning and monitoring of health programmes etc.

The Centre has initiated various policy initiatives aimed at improving availability and efficiency in the delivery of health services, The Tenth Five Year Plan seeks to build upon the initiatives mentioned in the 9th Five Year Plan. In fact, under the National Rural Health Mission the core strategy includes amongst others integrating vertical health and family welfare programmes, empowering local governments including Panchayati Raj Institutions to manage, control and be accountable for health services, adopt a sector-wide approach that aims at systemic changes to promote efficiency in health delivery, develop health management information system, put in place an integrated disease surveillance network besides other supplementary strategies like regulation of private sector to improve equity, develop public private partnership, reorienting medical education etc.

Efforts made to improve state-ownership of programmes, participation by the community, private sector and NGOs, effective delivery of services have all helped in improving the coverage and utilization of national disease control programmes.